

Fig. 1

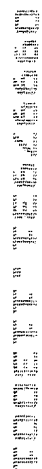


Fig. 2

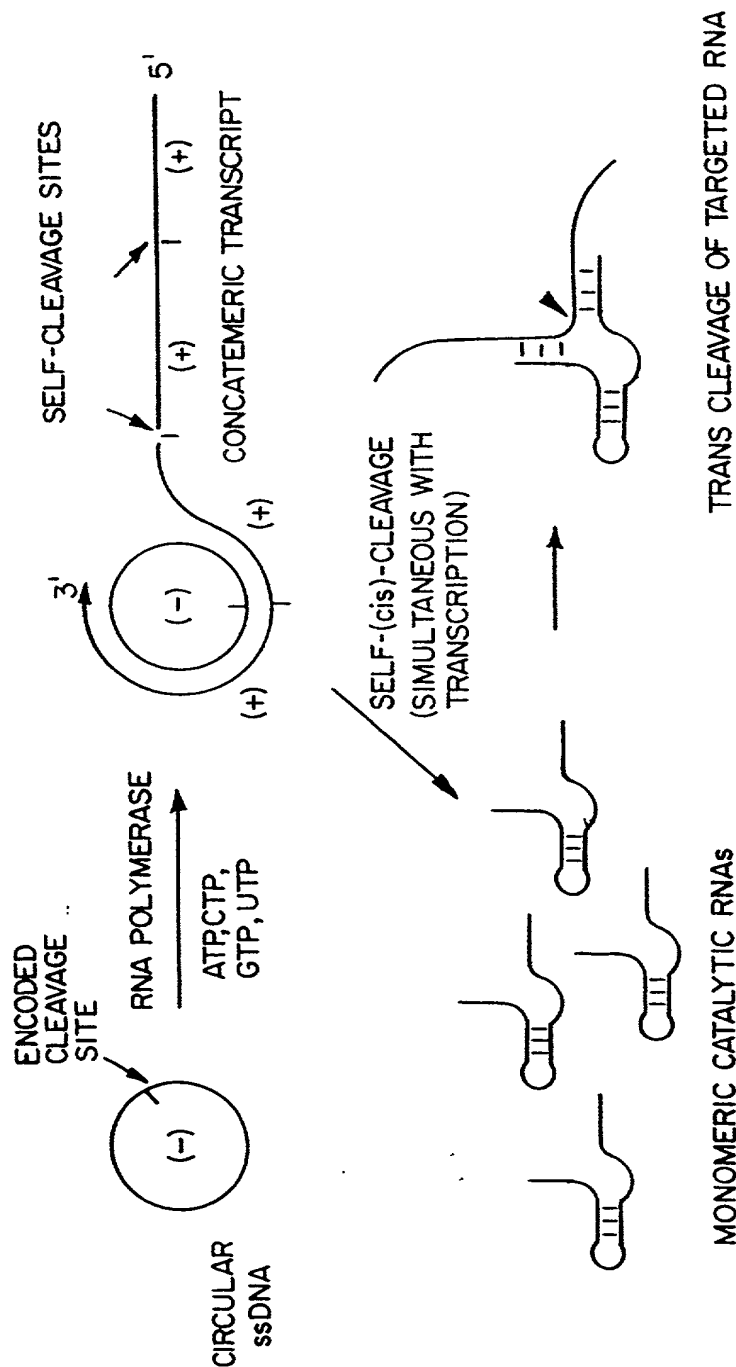
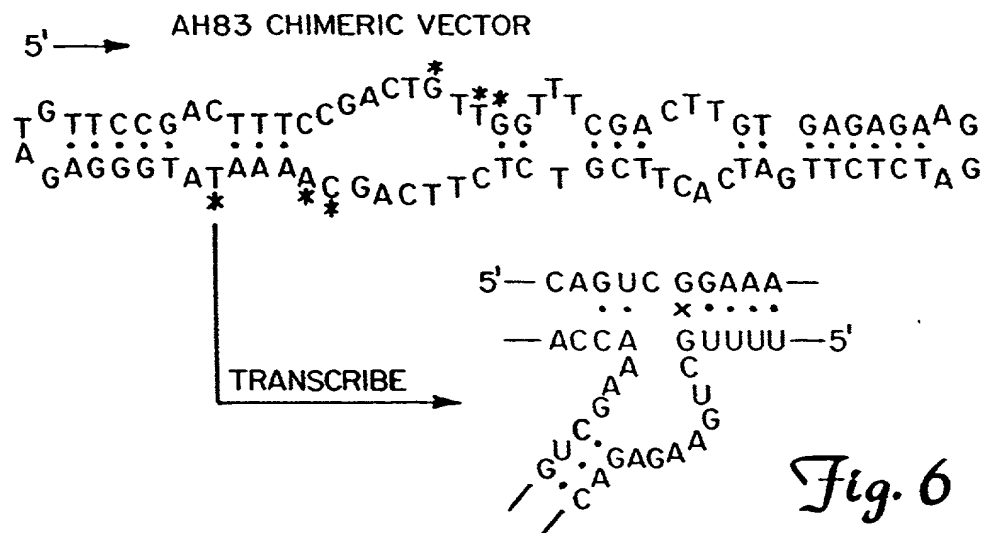
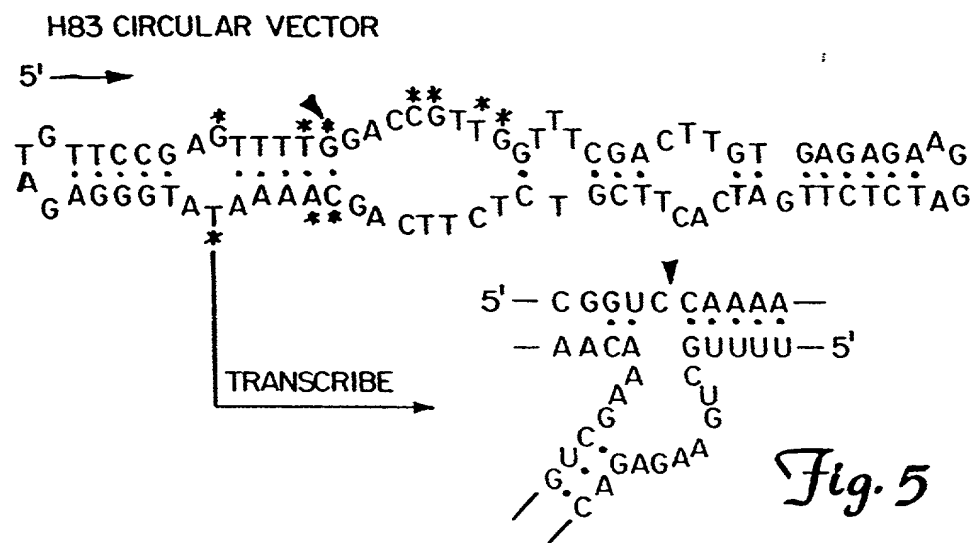
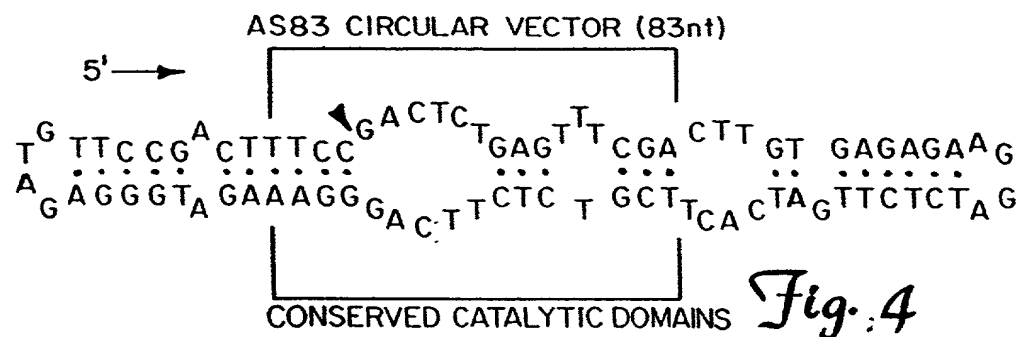
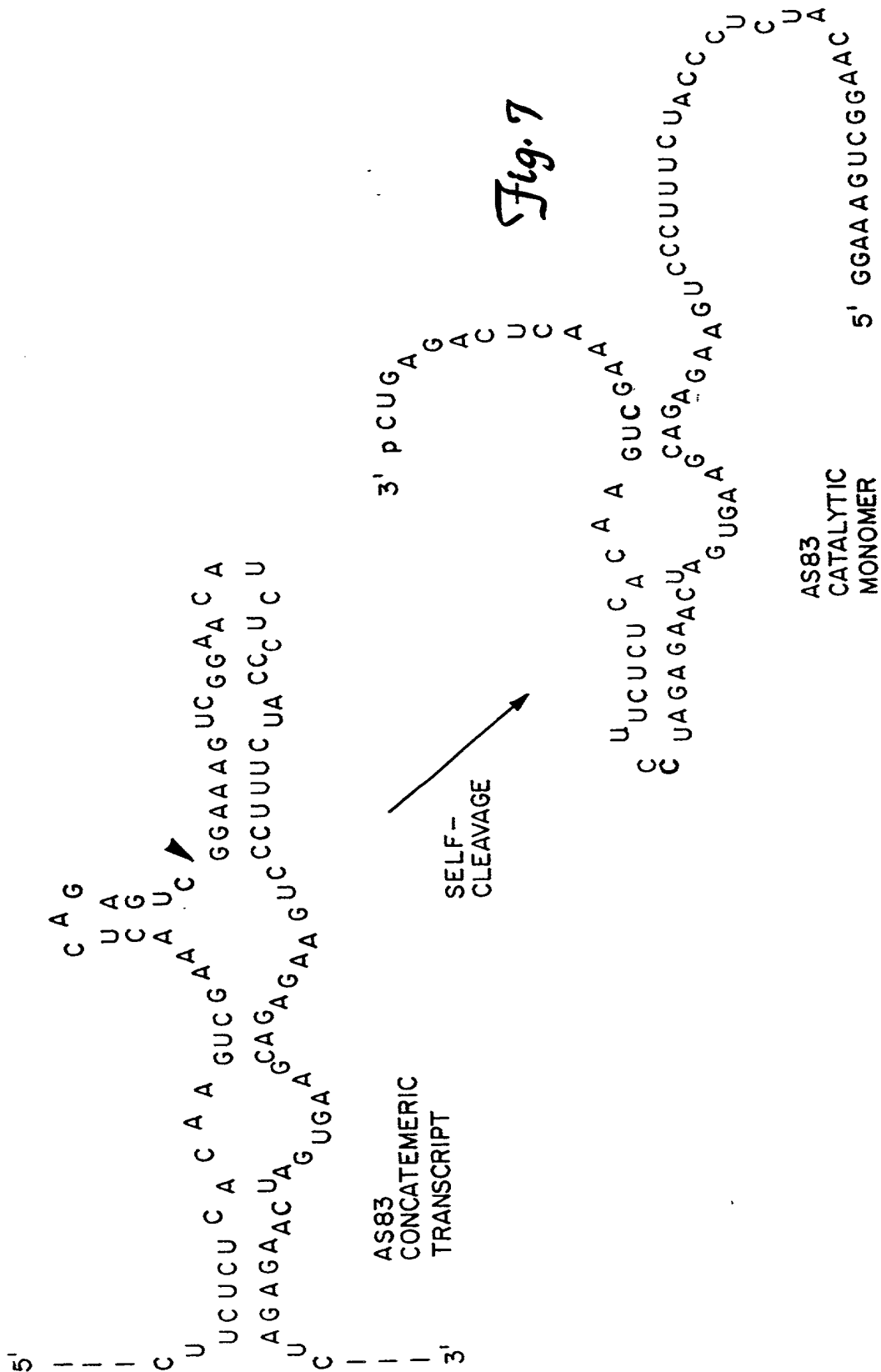



Fig. 3

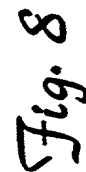


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Fig. 7



5'  (73nt)
G A A A C T G A C T A C A G G G A G
C T A G G A C T C T T C G T C G C A G G T
T C T C T A T G T A C C A C A
C A



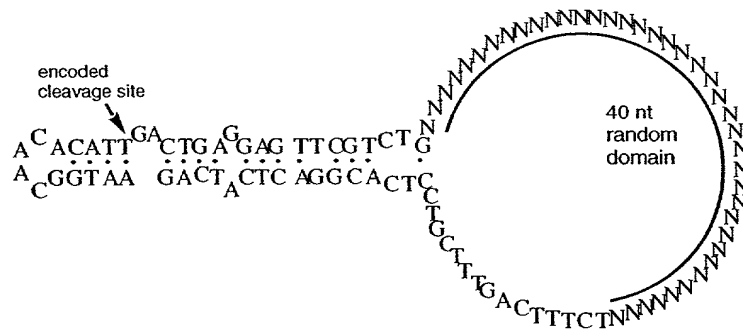


Figure 9A

FOOETT"TEB/6660

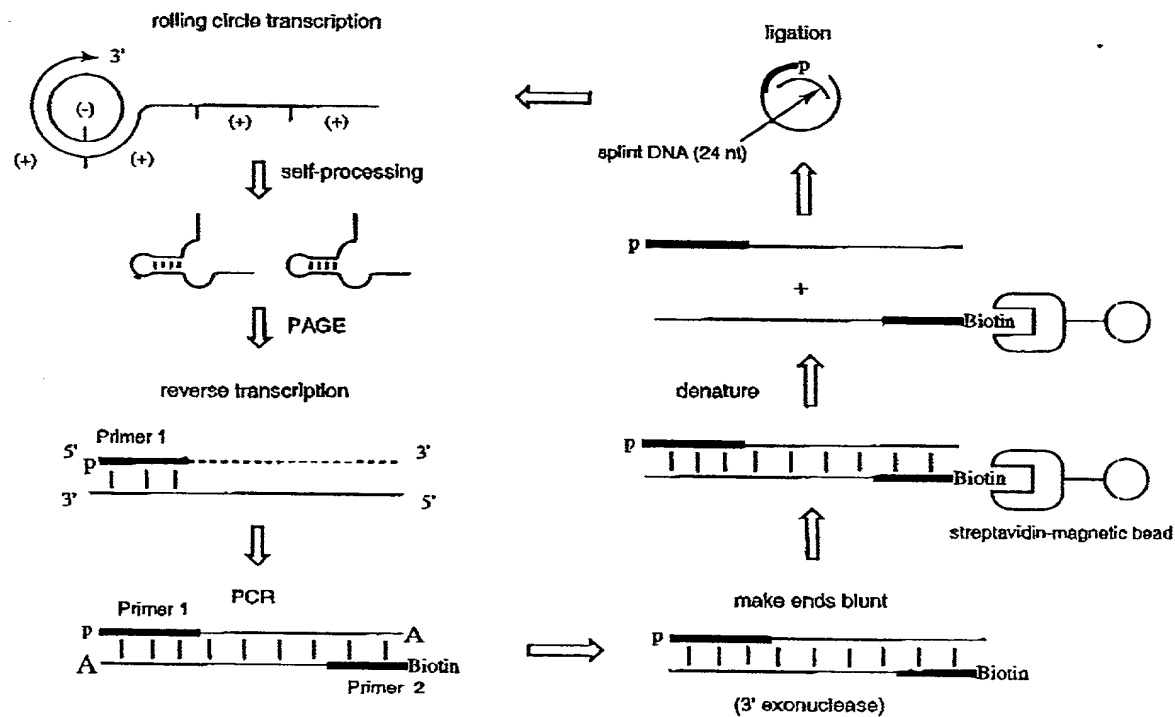


Figure 9B.

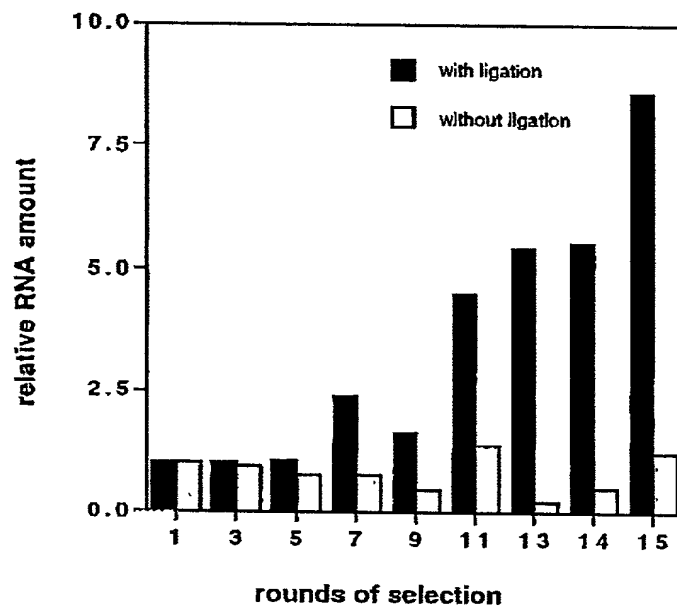


Figure 10



Figure 11

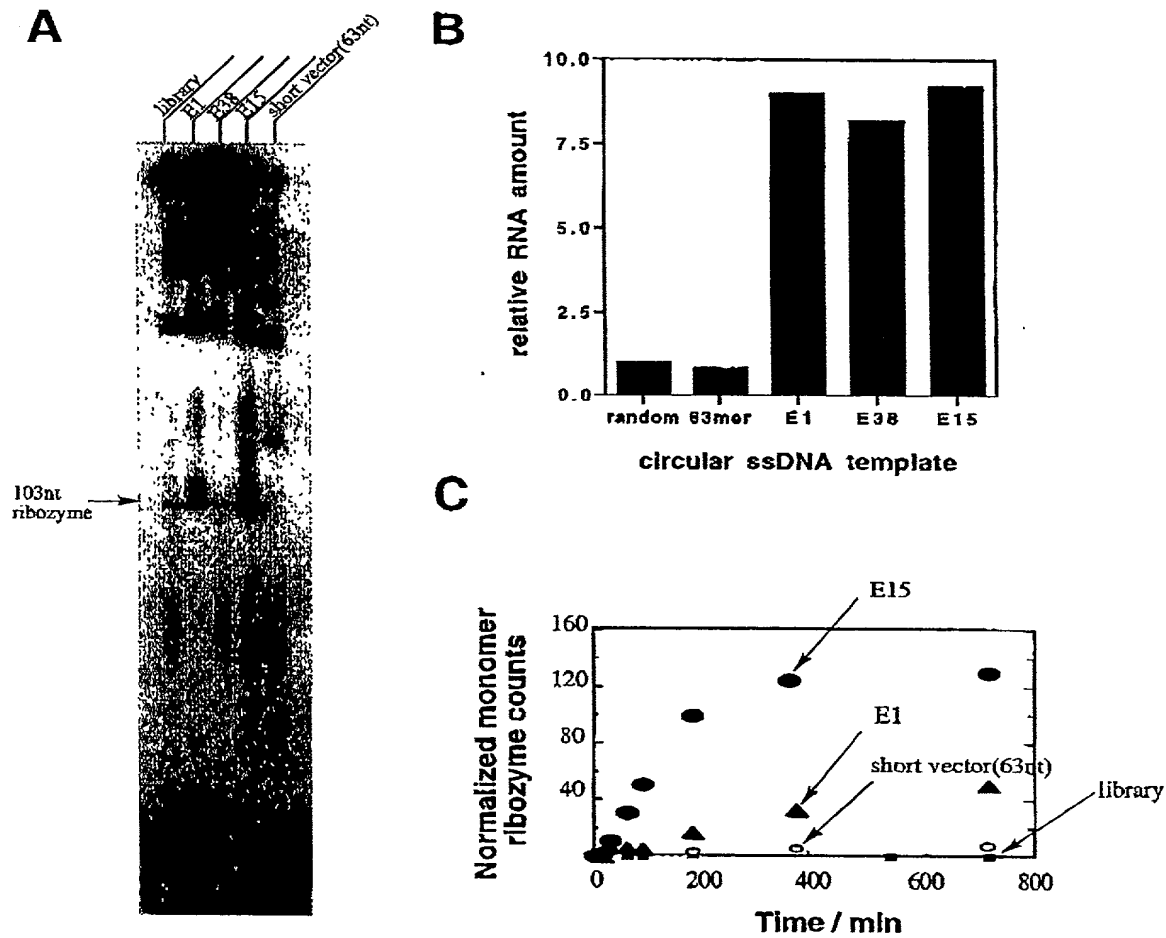


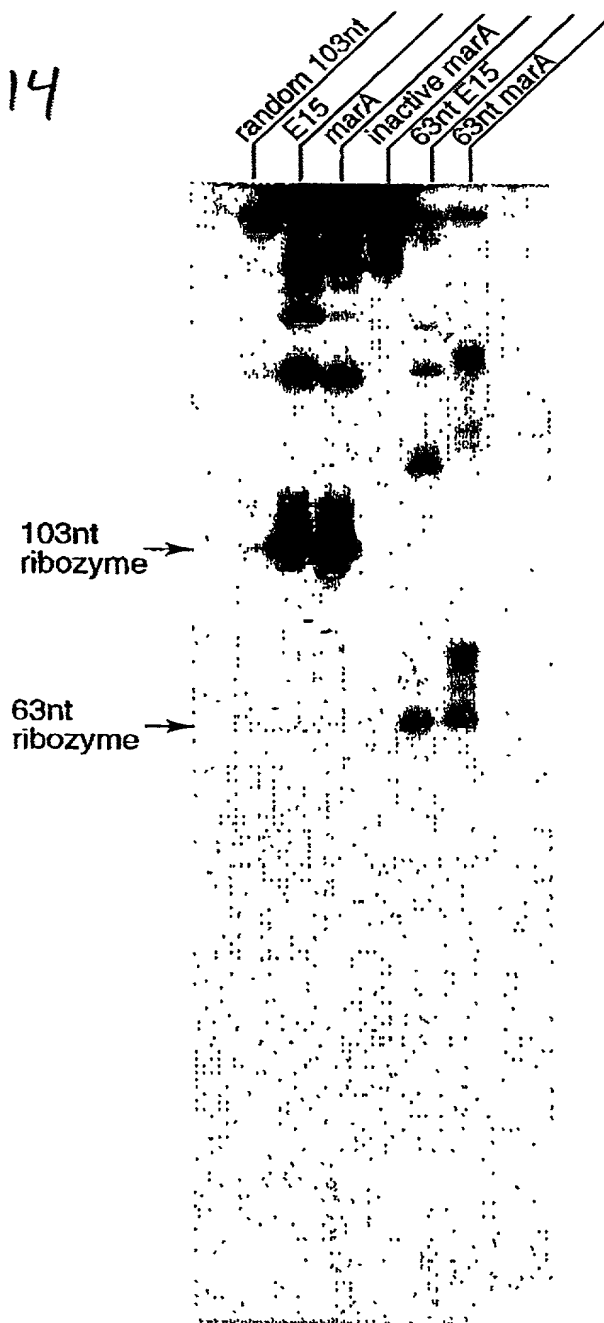
Figure 12



Figure 13

Coulam, et al. (2005)	
Study	Retrospective Cohort
Location	USA
Year	1996-2000
Sample Size	1,000
Study Population	Patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia
Exposure	Antipsychotic medication use
Outcome	Admission to a psychiatric hospital
Results	Patients on antipsychotic medication had a 1.5 times higher risk of admission to a psychiatric hospital compared to those not on medication.
Conclusion	Antipsychotic medication use is associated with an increased risk of admission to a psychiatric hospital.
Strengths	Large sample size, retrospective design.
Weaknesses	Retrospective design, potential for confounding.
References	Coulam, et al. (2005)

Figure 14



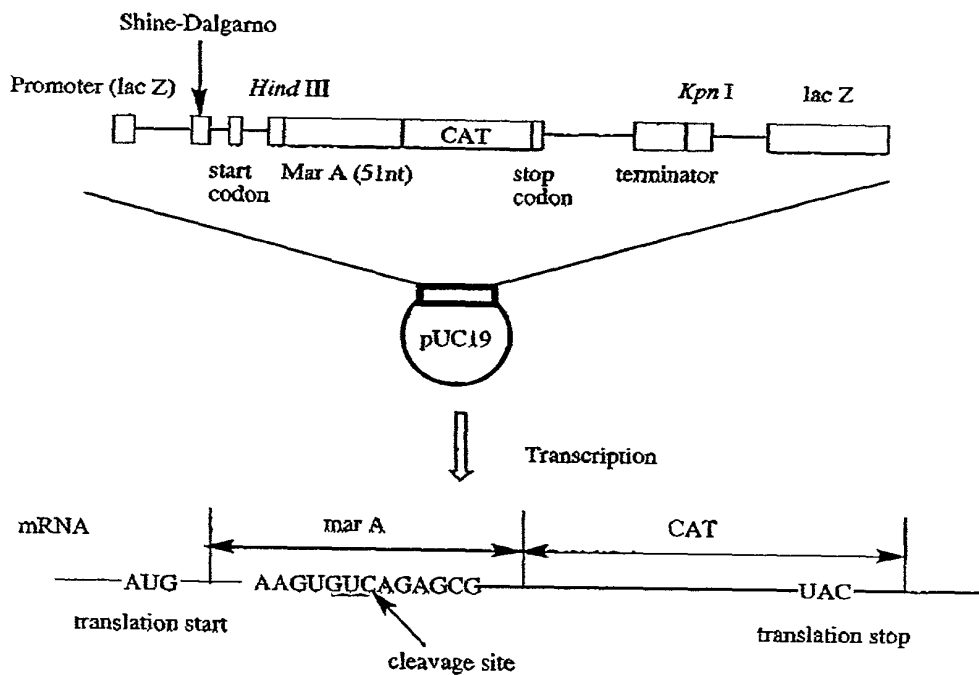


Figure 15

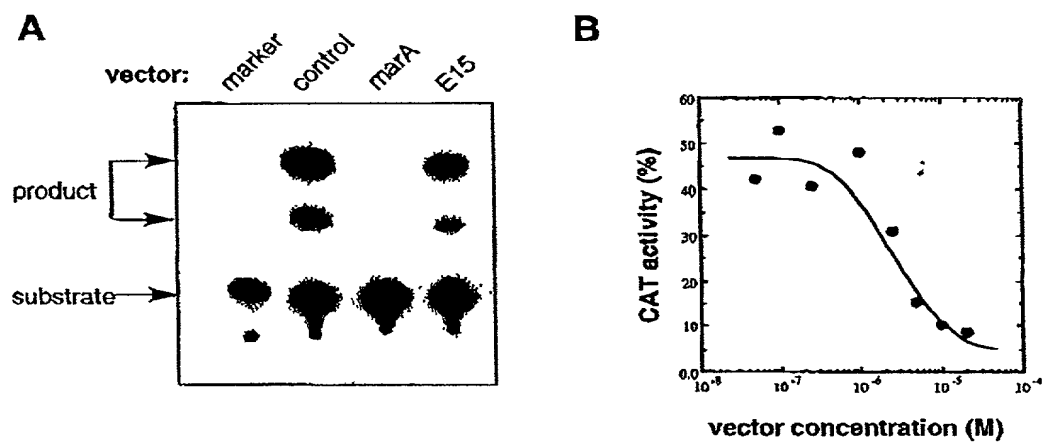


Figure 16

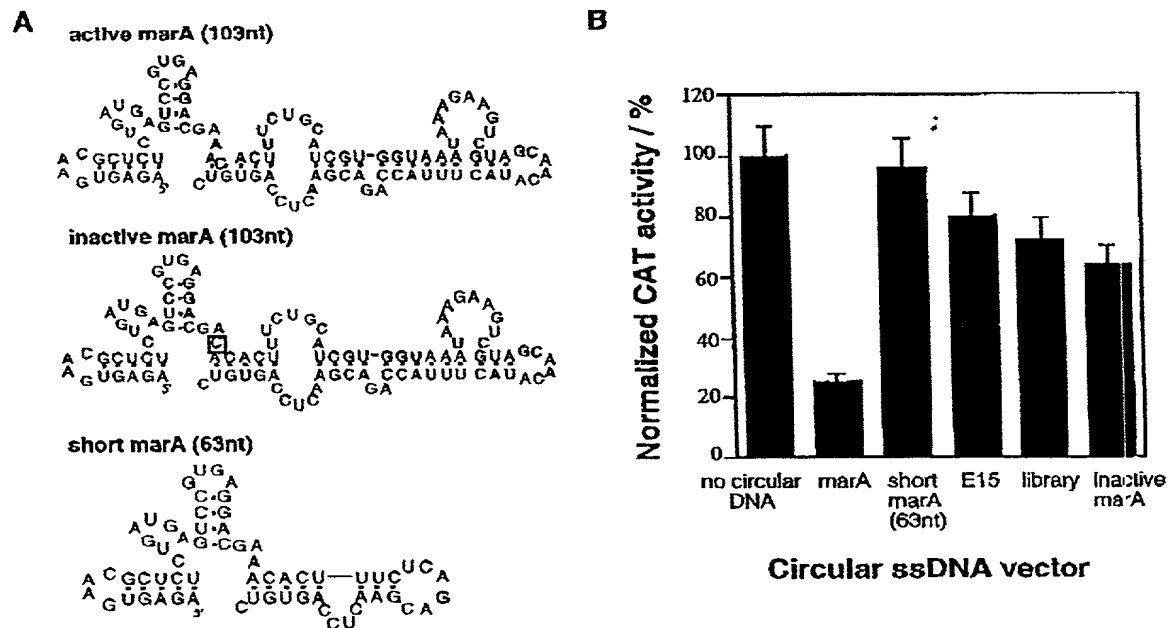


Figure 17

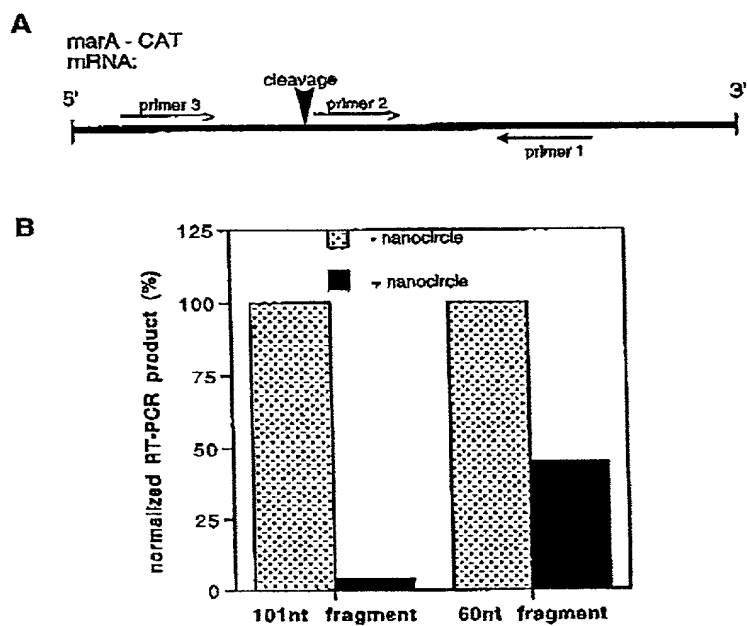


Figure 18

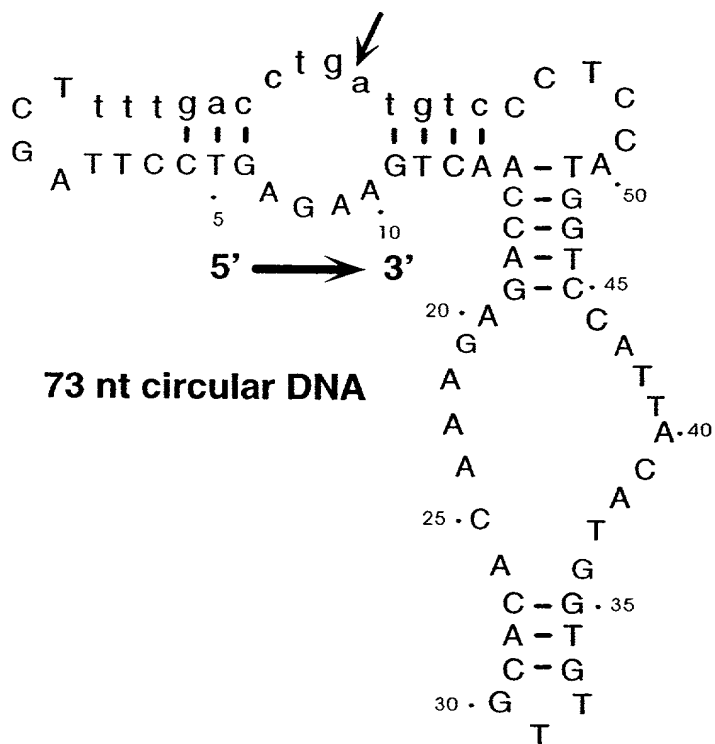


Fig. 19

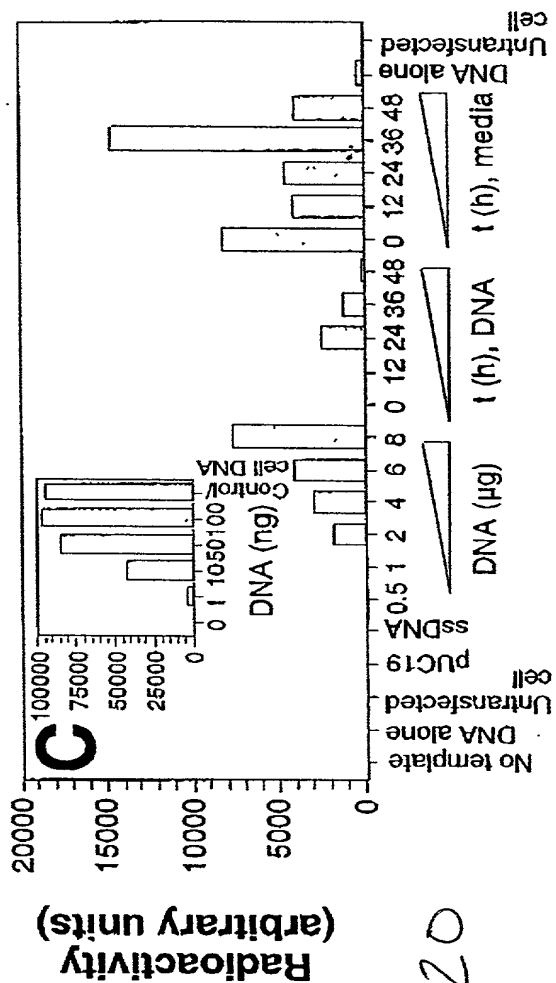
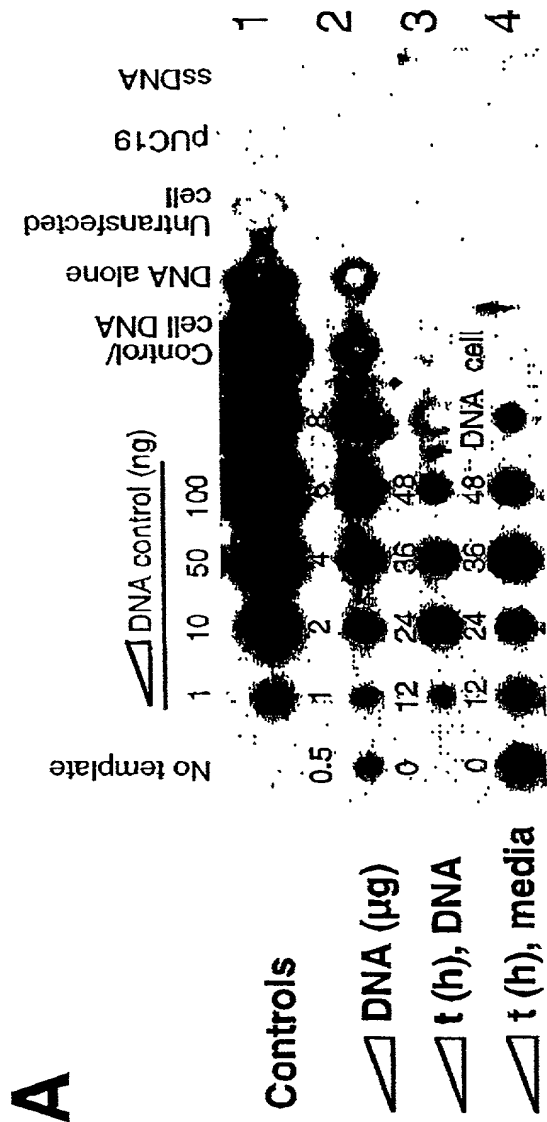


Figure 20

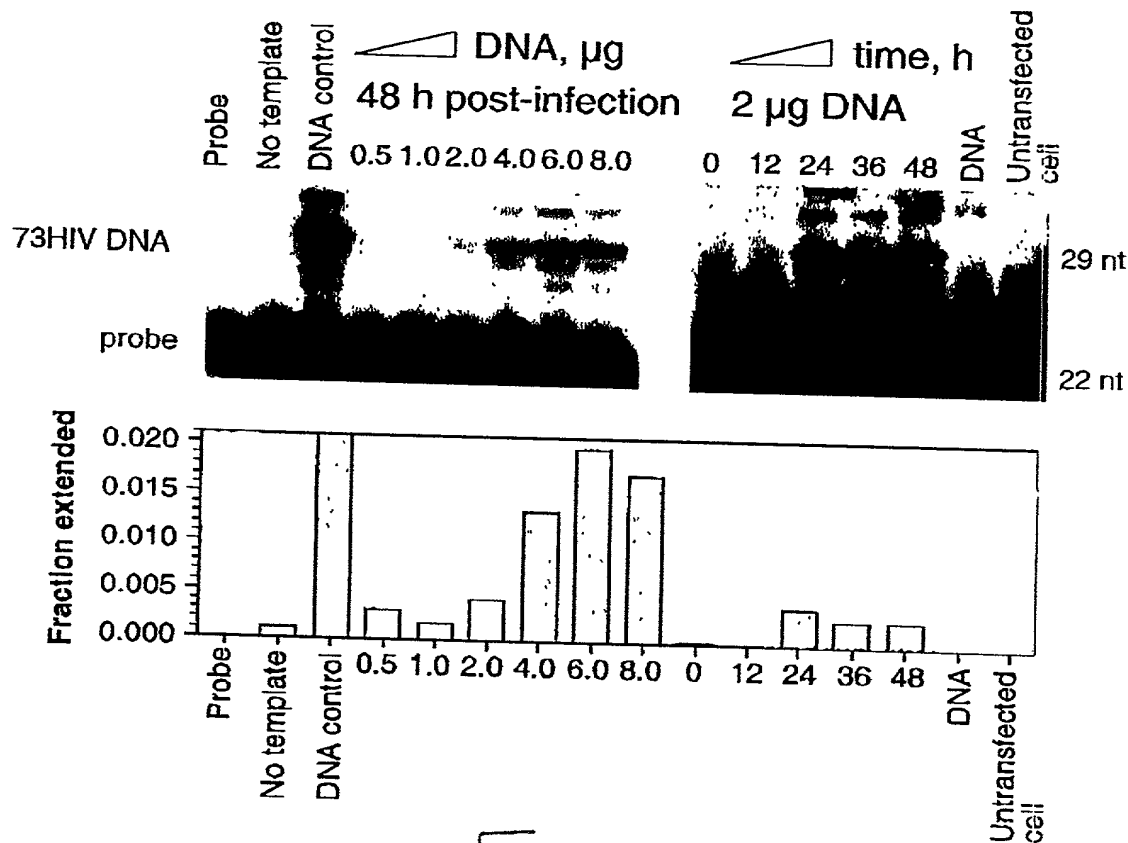


Figure 21

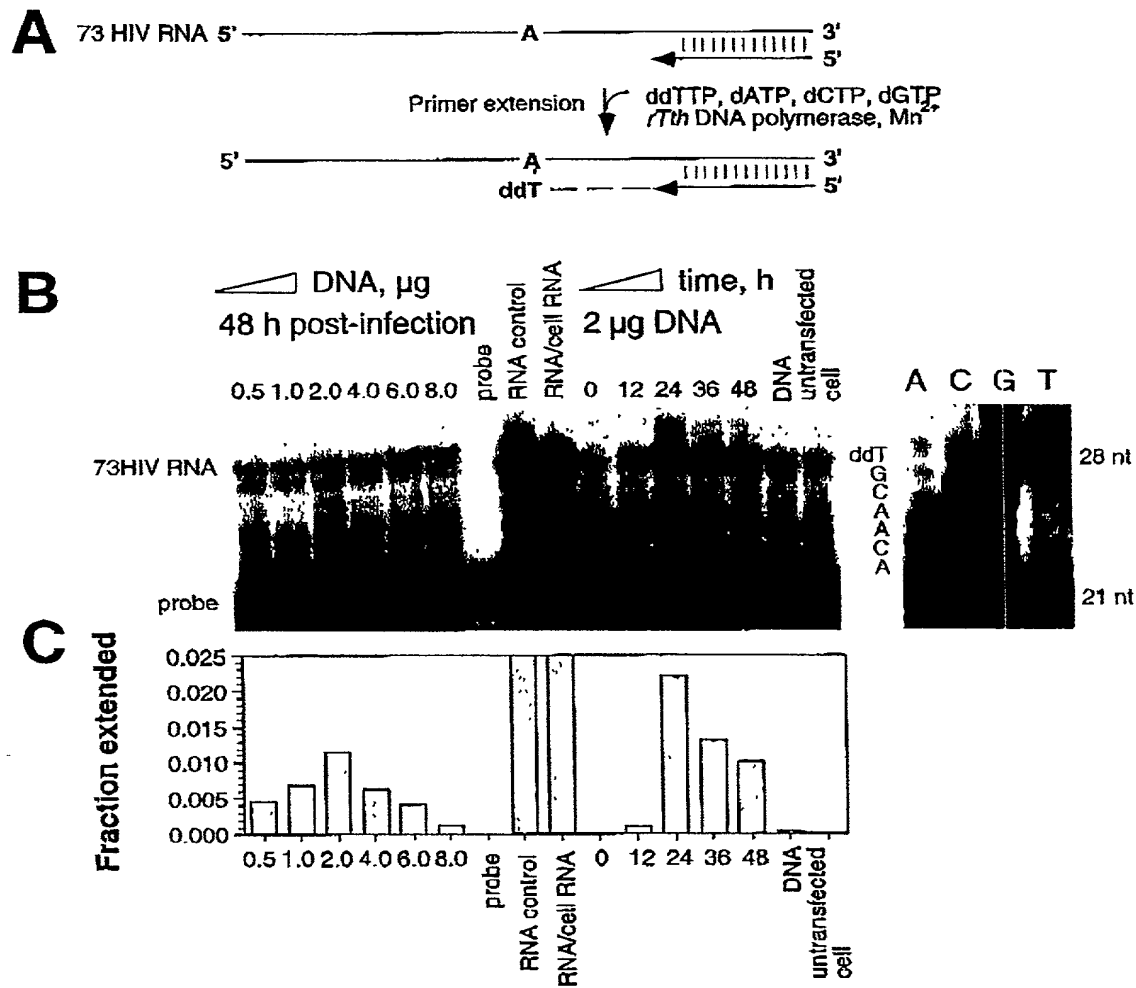


Figure 22